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# Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

## BREACH OF PROMISE ACTIONS UNDER FIRE

British Judge Attacks Law  
as Putting Commercial  
Value on Affections.

## REFORMERS DISAGREE

Miss Underwood Doubts  
Use, Mrs. Seaton-Teideman  
Deplores Coercion.

## DESTROYS ALL ROMANCE

Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher and Miss  
Rebecca West See Protection  
for Poor Girls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 18.

Women's rights, their claim to equality with men, and other aspects of the social and legal standing of the female are advanced in contradictory arguments for and against breach of promise actions by many leaders of reform, as a result of a statement from the bench by Justice McCardie, in the case of Miss Gladys Saunders, an attractive young woman who was granted \$2000 heart balm because of her engagement after several years' friendship because he thought marriage would mean "hell on earth for us both."

Judge McCardie, who is a bachelor, attacked the law in summing up, declaring that it permitted a woman to ask a jury to assess a commercial value upon the man whose affections she had lost. "I have no doubt," he said, "that the action is for the breach of promise, and which his conscience and his heart tell him ought not to fulfill." The evidence proved that Tucker had acted in the part of a scoundrel, and that the hopelessness of winning happiness in marriage and canceled his engagement in a most meritorious manner.

**Coeeducation the Remedy.**

Miss Florence Underwood of the Women's Freedom League, commenting upon the case said, "I don't think that the coming generation of women will have any use for breach of promise actions. If coeducation were general the law of breach of promise would be a thing of the past. No girl who has shared her lessons and games with her brothers would dream of claiming damages from the man who has broken his promise. Training would have prevented her acquiring that belief in the superiority of man which girls often get who are brought up along old-fashioned lines. The whole idea is contrary to the ideal equality for which we are fighting. Such action is ludicrous. The act is really a relic of the days when marriage was the only occupation open to a girl."

Mrs. Seaton-Teideman, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform League, takes the view that anything but a question of coercion into marriage is likely to lead to unhappiness. "Our breach of promise law is obsolete and is considered a disgrace in America and on the Continent," she declares.

**Check on Some Men.**

On the other hand, Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher, wife of the former Minister of Education, thinks that such a law acts as a check upon the variety of man who would mean "hell on earth for us both." "I believe the law should stand for the poor woman who must have some compensation. Miss Amy Aggrey, an actress, says: 'The woman who would keep a question of breach of promise action is a fool. She makes men say, "Here's a warrier out for spoils," and they avoid her like a pestilence.'"

**U. S. PENSION SAVES  
STARVING GERMAN**

Civil War Veteran, Facing  
Destitution, Gets \$50 Monthly

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 18.

Three years of his youth that were spent in the Federal army during the American civil war, which he has almost forgotten, have saved Paul Friedrich Albert from suffering in his old age. At a time when he and his wife were facing the direst of destitution, the United States Government has come to the rescue with a pension for his services which amounts to no less than \$50.00 monthly for the remainder of his days. Frau Albert will get \$35 monthly if she survives her husband.

## PRINCESS IN BATH LOSES PEARLS, UPSETS HOTEL

Lowly Born Bride of Ex-Kaiser's Cousin Stirs Up  
Excitement as Result of Proletarian Saturday  
Night Ablutions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 18.

The guests of the Hotel Adlon clamored in vain last Sunday for baths while the plumbing of the whole establishment was shut off. Workmen and servants were searching the drains for two magnificent pearl pendants that had been lost by the wife of Prince Joachim Albrecht, cousin to the former Kaiser.

The Prince's bride, who is of lowly origin, received the jewels on the day of her wedding and has worn them continuously day and night. Last Saturday night the Princess was taking a bath when suddenly the chain suspending the pearls broke and the gems disappeared in the depths of the hotel plumbing system. The Princess frantically summoned the entire staff who, eager for reward, shut off the water and otherwise turned the house topsy-turvy. Thus far the search has failed.

The embarrassing circumstances of the loss have been snatched by the Communist newspapers, one of which recounted the incident in a racy version on the front page. A family skeleton has been dragged from the closet and the auburn haired Princess identified as the daughter of a porter. Another paper, speaking of the couple as being constantly the center of interest at the hotel, repeats the story of how the Prince a year ago in the dining room smashed a champagne bottle on the head of Capt. Klein of the French army because he refused to stand while "Deutschland über Alles" was played, causing a free for all fight on the part of the fashionable guests.

Complaints were lodged against the Princess recently when an Angora cat became the mother of seven kittens in her room and in the same generosity began distributing them through the hall and the adjoining apartments, to the accompaniment of lorn wails of her attendant.

## WORLD ADVENTURER INMATE OF ASYLUM

Was Peddler, Cowpuncher and  
Train Robber in United  
States; Got Iron Cross.

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 4.

With the theft of bread train cards from the office of the Control Commission, Karl Koenig, a blacksmith, ended a remarkable career of adventure which rivaled the boldest characters of fiction. Upon his plea of insanity brought on by hardships the court sentenced him to an asylum for the remainder of his life.

Koenig went to America in his youth and appeared at various times as a peddler, cowpuncher, railway robber and mineral water manufacturer. None of his honest endeavors brought him the wealth he sought, or just when he had established a home on the Mexican border it was raided by bandits, burned to the ground and all his possessions stolen. Then he became a train robber and later went to Mexico, where he served in the Mexican army and became an officer.

Decharged, he made his way through South America, working at odd jobs, and then shipped to Africa, where he joined the German colonial troops, arriving in time to help break up one of the Herero uprisings.

From once more, he went to China and entered the German forces fighting against the Boxers, later drifting to the United States where he became the proprietor of a saloon.

At the outbreak of the world war Koenig hurried back to Germany and enlisted in the Imperial army. In November 1914, he was on the cruiser Friedrich Karl and was rescued after he had been sunk by English vessels. Next year he was on one of the submarines, participated in the Skagerrak battle and once again his ship was sunk. Although he was in the water for hours he was rescued.

From the navy he went to the army corps, and his unit was picked for some of the bitterest fighting in Flanders. By this time, according to Koenig, his mind had begun to weaken under the strain of the war. He had undergone a proof test he showed by his records that after he had distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier he one day was seized with the notion to take to the sea. He took his first class Iron Cross to the neck of the company's dog and sent it across No Man's Land to the English trenches. For this escapade he was degraded and sentenced to a long term in prison.

After his release Koenig opened a blacksmith shop in Berlin and showed the signs of insanity until a few days ago, when he raided the bread train cards.

## BOY ONLY REMEMBERS MURDER BY A DREAM

Doctors Testify to Possibility  
of Epileptic's Testimony.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

That an epileptic can commit a murder without realizing it and then remember the crime by dreams, was asserted by two physicians at Winchester this week at the trial of Leonard Kerrigan, 14 years old, the prisoner, who is charged with the murder of a three-year-old child, and placing him in a box in the attic of Kerrigan's home. The body was found six weeks later.

Kerrigan, on the witness stand, said the entire matter came to him in a dream, but that he did not remember the actual commission of the crime. The testimony of the physicians was accepted and the prisoner was found guilty, but ordered confined in an asylum for the insane.

## Wife Wins by Knockout Fistic Battle for Husband

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
New York, Nov. 18.

SOLOMON'S judgment in a new form was rendered in the saloon of a prominent business man in the fashionable Avenue de Saxe. His wife discovered that her husband was too friendly with a young seamstress who came to her home every week. She decided her husband should choose between them, but as the women were intellectually and socially on different planes she decided the test should be one of physical strength, with the husband as referee. In a wild bout lasting several rounds the wife won by a knockout, the interloper ignominiously disappearing from the scene.

## TRADE OF BRITAIN HAS BIG ADVANCE

Steady and Rapid Return to  
Normal Shown by Ten  
Months Figures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 18.

British trade has made a tremendous advance the last few months, having left the 1921 figures far behind. Improved conditions, particularly a more valuable pound sterling, have stimulated nearly all branches of commerce, which gives promise of a steady and rapid return to normal.

Comparison of the figures for the first ten months of this year with the same period last year shows that the world is buying an immensely larger quantity of British goods, and also selling to England at a greatly cheaper rate than in 1921. The money coming in through the sale of goods to other nations is likewise considerably decreased, but as the prices paid here are proportionately less the general balance works out greatly to the advantage of trade.

In the first ten months last year Great Britain sold 2,225,000,000 worth of cotton goods to foreign countries, receiving £112,250,000. This year it sold nearly 3,500,000,000 yards, receiving £17,500,000. Although the increase in money is not anywhere near proportionate to the increase in quantity, there is another side to the picture.

In the 1921 period England bought from the world 2,225,000,000 worth of goods and paid £112,250,000 for it. This year it bought nearly as much, but paid only £8,750,000.

Iron and steel manufactures also show a favorable tone. In the first ten months of 1921 England sold more than 1,225,000 tons of steel, valued at \$32,550,000. This year it sold more than 1,400,000 tons, valued at \$32,550,000. On the other hand, purchases of grain and flour, which are vitally necessary to the country's existence, cost only \$14,150,000, compared with \$121,500,000 last year for the same amount.

Buying being cheaper in all lines has made it possible to sell cheaper. Consequently the value of the pound has increased in nearly all commodities such as stockings, boots, linens, silks, carpets, woollens, manufactured copper goods, railway materials, cement, china and earthenware. Exports of coal showed a gain of \$5,000,000 tons.

The increase in business activity is reflected in the reports of cable companies to the effect that more business messages are being handled than at any time since before the war. Arrangements are being made for a quick return to the old volume of such communication.

## PROVENCALS RESIST ENDING BULL FIGHTS

Delegates Want Them to Be  
Continued at Arles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

The recent project to ban bull fights in France, far from obtaining the desired effect, has stimulated the demand for the sport. A delegation of 20,000 delegates from the south of France to demand authorization to continue bull fighting in the famous Roman arena at Arles.

The explanation through the town the manifestants announced that the bull fights of France were not so cruel as those of Spain. Bull fighting in the Provencal is such a success that there is a newspaper which, to the exclusion of other news, prints only news of the arena of blood and sand. It has a large subscription list.

## 'SIGNALS FROM MARS' MERE EARTH CURRENT

Abbe Moreaux Says Vibra-  
tions Deceived Marconi.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

Marconi has been spoofed by nature, according to Abbe Moreaux, director of the Bourges observatory, who declares that the famous Marconi signals must find explanation in terrestrial sources. Abbe Moreaux and several assistants have been studying radio vibrations for months, and are convinced that the phenomenon that mystified Marconi really is the result of a new type of storm taking place in the upper strata but without the usual symptoms of thunder and lightning. Abbe Moreaux has compared wave lengths and has found that Marconi's signals could not have emanated from ocean areas at any time, but in most cases from a source probably above the tops of high mountain ranges.

## DUTCH CRY TO QUEEN TO GIVE THEM BREAD

Holland Begins to Feel Stress  
of High Prices for Food  
Supply.

## VEGETABLES GO ABROAD

Wheat Has to Be Imported at  
Double Its Value to the  
Consumer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

"For God's sake, give us bread!" Instead of acclamations, those threatening words greeted Queen Wilhelmina when she motored through the poorer Jewish quarters of Amsterdam on her annual visit, and, though every effort was made to suppress the incident from the newspapers, it is now confirmed, and it presents one of the most striking commentaries on post-war history.

Holland, always considered a safe country by investors, during the last few months has suddenly commenced to feel the troubles already well known to other nations of elevated exchange rates, though Holland is recognized as a country to which others may turn in time of need for government loans, today it is being forced to keep a gold reserve for future difficulties.

This New York Herald correspondent, just returned from a sojourn in Dutch cities, found unprecedented pessimism and doubt whether Holland would be able to meet the food situation this winter. The vegetable market is threatened with depletion because the lowland farmers have pledged themselves to send large quantities to Belgium and France on contracts promising high profits, because of the difference in exchange. Ordinarily wheat and other grains have been obtained from the United States and Canada, but the surplus of those countries is now being diverted elsewhere, and as the Dutch industrial exporters' market is curtailed by the in ability of pre-war buyers to meet prices in florins, very bushel of wheat flour elsewhere must be paid for at a price nearly double its value to the consumer.

The most urgent economy has been ordered by the Ministry of Agriculture, and a special allotment of grain is being arranged for the poorer areas in the hope of quieting protests. Leading officials insist the problem can be solved this winter from within, as the calm temperament of the Dutch people does not make for revolutions as are feared in other countries, but they are predicting that unless general world stabilization can be realized next spring it will be necessary for Holland to produce food instead of tulips or face the poverty that menaces Europe.

## IRISH GIRLS JAILED FOR DERISIVE SIGNS

Caught Painting Dublin Walls  
With Gibes on Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Dublin, Nov. 18.

The practice of young women followers of Eamon De Valera's party of going out in the early hours of the morning and painting upon or cutting into the walls of Government buildings remarks not complimentary to the Government, was being checked by a City Magistrate, who has sent two of the culprits to jail for seven days.

For months the walls surrounding the grounds of staid old Trinity College have been embellished with green, red, black and white signs informing the public that dark deeds were being done by the members of the Government and that darker fates were awaiting them.

A police raid surprised twelve girls painting a wall along the Liffey embankment, and two were caught. Before the Magistrate they said: "We are members of the Irish Republic and we do not recognize this court."

But I recognize that and that's more important," replied his Worship as he gave them the alternative of putting up £5 bail to keep the peace or seven days in prison. The girls chose jail.

## PARIS RAPIDLY LOSING MARKET FOR JEWELS

Business Has Slumped Owing  
to Unjustified Fines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

The gem merchants of Paris are greatly concerned over the rapid loss of the jewel market to London, while Antwerp is becoming a serious contender for second place, to the detriment of Paris. Once the world's largest mart for precious stones, for the first three months this year Paris showed a trade turnover of close to \$6,000,000, as compared with \$4,000,000 in the same period last year.

Such a slump has caused unemployment among the polishers working for the jewellers. Intricate customs regulations are blamed. The Jewel Merchants Association pointing out that customs officers who know nothing have been appointed as experts and have imposed hundreds of unjustified fines, with the result that foreign buyers have gone elsewhere.

## FREE STATE TO ACT ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Bill Goes to Parliament Let-  
ting Down Bars to All  
but Policemen.

## CIVIL GUARD ATTACKED

Rebels Rob and Plunder New  
Unarmed Police Force in  
Small Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Dublin, Nov. 18.

One of the earliest acts of the new Parliament, when fully constituted under the Free State treaty, will be a bill granting equal suffrage to all citizens. Ernest Blyth, Minister of Local Government, introduced the bill in the provisional Parliament Wednesday, where it passed the committee stage, preparatory to final adoption and transmission to the Senate when the new constitution becomes operative.

The measure will make the total electorate of the Irish Free State about 2,000,000, provided a new registry of voters is completed, which would add many youths but recently come of age, besides women between 21 and 30, who previously had been excluded.

## Eliminates Extra Votes.

The bill is designed also to eliminate the practice under the old system whereby some persons were legally entitled to three votes. It occasionally happened that a man had a vote for his residence constituency, a vote for the constituency in which he had his business, and was able to vote also as a graduate of Dublin university in the House of Commons to Parliament. The new bill limits a person to but one vote.

Policemen are not allowed to vote under the bill. The Ministers supporting this exclusion argued that the police heretofore had been too interested in politics. They declared that now it was especially desirable to assure total disinterest on the part of the police as to which party held the reins of government.

The Civic Guard, the new national police force created largely according to a plan evolved by the late Michael Collins, is having a rough time in the small towns where it has begun its duties, owing to attacks by armed rebels. The force has been sent into the country unarmed, in pursuance of the Government's efforts to restore public confidence. All gunmen have received several hundred pounds military and civil training, but the Government believed that if not armed they would feel the same immunity to attack by the rebels as the public constabulary.

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Take Guards' Uniforms.

About 1,000 of the Civic Guard are now holding small towns, working with the police in the maintenance of order. Citizens have welcomed them, and leading citizens attending the opening of the courts expressed satisfaction with the new establishment. Citizens with small guard posts, stole all the bedding and equipment and even forced the guardsmen to doff the uniforms. One of them was murdered in County Tipperary. Anti-treatyists have done their utmost to disrupt this force while its recruits were in training. Rebels even joined the guard. The rebels, however, raised two sent a few months ago, and for a time that had an ill effect upon the morale. The guard survived, however, and now the rebels threaten to make things hot for them.

## DURHAM ARCHDEACON IN WILL PRAISES WIFE

Says Under God She Was the  
Chief Cause of His Happiness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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An eloquent tribute to his wife was paid by Dr. H. W. Watkins, archdeacon of Durham and former professor of logic at King's College, who is dead at the age of 78, and who left £150,000. In a codicil to his will, made in December, 1911, he wrote: "I am humbly and thankfully conscious that God has granted unto me more than four times seven years of the highest blessings of married life, and that in all my happiness in all those years my wife, through her singular beauty of grace and character has been, under God, the chief cause of all my highest good."

He added that there was no claim, real or imaginary, upon him which could be unknown to her. He expressed the desire that mourning should not be worn and that the utmost simplicity should be observed at the funeral, adding: "All pomp and display ceremonies are opposed to the true life of Christian burial."

## BERLIN BREWERS RAISE PRICE

Special Correspondence to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Berlin, Nov. 4.—Breweries have given notice of a new increase in the price of beer. They say that the consumption has returned to normal now following the cold summer, when the amount used was far below the average.

## LONDON GIRL WEARS HER VACCINATION BAND-WHERE?

Latest Fad Is to Cover Mark Made by Puncture With  
Some Jeweled Ornament or Dainty Ribbon,  
but It Must Be Chic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 18.

Vaccinations, heretofore repellent to the feminine imagination because of the consequent disfigurement, is now winning the indulgent smile of fashion, and Belgravia, Mayfair and the stage are making a virtue of the necessity caused by a smallpox outbreak of unusual intensity. The fair subjects are decorating the punctured arms and legs in as ornamental fashion as possible with choice jewels and dainty ribbons. Those wearing the conventional abbreviated frocks appear rather proud of the new excuse for displaying some choice ornament. The only requirement of fashion is that the insignia of vaccination must be chic.

At the Berkeley, a dancing girl whose arm is almost healed is wearing a gaudy silver bangle set with diamonds. At Ciro's a beautiful dancer is keeping her vaccination bandage in place with a wide pink satin band, caught up with black velvet ribbon. Another wears a huge scarlet ribbon tied in a flowing bow about the bandage.

Miss A. V. Marshall, an actress, says that it is almost impossible to make a beautiful bandage, so the only recourse is to make it as near beautiful as possible. She wears the ankle section of her white silk stocking pinned up with a jeweled brooch, and says that women on the stage who wear these vaccination bandages should make up with unusually dark lines beneath the eyes and an interesting pallor to complete the effect.

## TWO ITALIAN ARMIES EXIST SIDE BY SIDE

Fascisti Command Own Organ-  
ization as Well as That  
of State.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Rome, Nov. 18.

Two armies continue to exist side by side, with the Fascisti commanding both their own private organization and the State forces. The new director-general of public security is, de facto, de jure, the Fascisti, and he retains his position as commander of the Fascisti Militia. Cesare de Vecchi, Under Secretary of State for the Militia, also continues to direct the Fascisti under de Bono. Under their command order has been speedily restored.

Responding evidently to secret orders the Fascisti, first in one district, and then in another, surrender their arms and ammunition to the local Fascisti headquarters. Each local headquarters therefore is fast becoming a little arsenal.

The attitude of de Bono and de Vecchi toward the two armies is markedly different for either organization. To the Fascisti, the Fascisti are a force for discipline and the conversion of the country to Fascisti ideals. To the army and the police the following was designated in the Fascisti program: "The role of the army is to obey, not to think or to express political opinions."

The Fascisti are singularly quick in reminding the army that the State has the right to ask them to sacrifice their lives unquestioningly.

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## STONE AGE VILLAGE UNEARDED IN SURREY

Excellent Preserved Rem-  
ains Found at Wisley.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 18.

During sewerage work at Wisley in Surrey a complete ancient village devoted to the manufacture of pottery was unearthed. Officials of the Archaeological Society believe that the village belonged to the Stone Age.

The outline of the village is quite regular and in excellent state of preservation, due to the fact that the soil is sand.

## SAXONY ASKS DIET FOR TWO PALACES

Would Confiscate Part of Es-  
tates of Wettin Family.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 18.

The first settlement of the ownership of royal estates since these properties were seized by the State at the time of the revolution is contained in a bill which the Government of Saxony is ready to submit to the Diet. The bill deprives the Wettin family, former regents of Saxony, of their estates, and one in Pilsnitz. The State does not claim the personal furniture, but keeps the famous art galleries and historical museum. The Saxons condition the bill on the State's right to the properties.

The Wettin family retains the Johann Georg Palace at Dresden, a castle at Meissen and a villa at Brecht, the two latter being outlying holdings unit for use as State museums. Aside from other royal holdings in individual States Prussia is trying to solve the problem of title to the ferry castles and other properties of the Hohenzollern family.

## ANCIENT SKELETON FOUND IN GARDEN

Discovered by London Work-  
men in Gravel Bed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 18.

The disjunct skeleton of a girl about 26 years old was discovered in a gravel bed in the garden at No. 4, Cavendish Square, near the American Consulate, until recently the residence of Lady Cox. Archaeologists who viewed the bones at the Morgue estimated the time of burial anywhere between 100 and 600 years ago. The skeleton was found during alterations made in the garden, where, so far as is known, the earth has not been disturbed within living memory.

## AMERICANS ASSIST GERMAN STUDENTS

Forty Studying in Berlin Give  
1,000,000 Marks to Fund  
to Aid Needy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Berlin, Nov. 18.

In answer to the charge that American and other foreign students in German schools are merely taking advantage of the low exchange, forty Americans studying in Berlin made up a fund of 1,000,000 marks to be distributed through the European student relief organization almost entirely among poor German students.

Nonrecognition of the German Republic frequently has been referred to foreign students as the unwelcome guests of Germany, and in Bavaria they have met with open hostility as being puppets, cheating native students of chances to obtain an education. The University of Jena recently fixed discriminatory rules for tuition class for foreigners.

It was in reply to this that forty students representing eighteen American universities met in the American Institute at Berlin made up a fund of 1,000,000 marks to be distributed through the European student relief organization almost entirely among poor German students.

The European Student Relief, with which the Americans are cooperating, already has carried its work into eleven European countries. The parent organization is the World Student Christian Federation, with headquarters in Geneva, of which John R. Mott is chairman. Assistance has been extended to 70,000 students through funds raised by the subscriptions of students in twenty-eight countries, but chiefly in America. In many cases Americans have taken over the entire task of supporting a designated student through the year. The meeting was addressed by ex-Chancellor Michaelis, who spoke on the need of assisting German students.

## SAYS WORLD WILL END BEFORE THE YEAR 2000

French Baron Predicts Com-  
ing of Plagues and War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Paris, Nov. 18.

The end of the world will come before the year 2000, according to Baron de Bessac-Corvée, in a book just published. He predicts that the world will be all wrong, and that Christ was born on November 25, not December, four years sooner than generally granted. Corvée, a member of the Christian League, in the year 2000, while the Greek calendar began in the year 4000. Our Lord died, he declares, on March 20 and came to life on April 1. He says the first of the year in times gone by and should be now.